Hon. T. A. Crerar,
United Grain Growers,
S:C Wi[illegible]

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1929 No. 21.

Nine Years' Growth of Southern Alberta Co-operative Association

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

* * *

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Wheat Pool Delegates Elected

* * *

New List of Initial Prices for Coarse Grains

* * *

The Purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act of the United States

An Address at the American Institute of Co-operation

Down Hearted and Lonely

TO a widow's Grief is always added Worry. There are funeral expenses to pay; doctors' bills; and legal costs—these are the common lot.

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Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. VIII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1929 No. 21.

Principal Contents

Page
Editorial.. 3
News of the Organization.. 4
Criticism of Farm Loan Regulations.. 5
Purposes of Agricultural Marketing Act of U.S. 6
Veterans' Section.. 7
Nine Years' Growth of Southern Alberta Co-op.. 8
Macleod Holds Joint Convention and Picnic.. 9
News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office.. 10
Wheat Pool Delegates Elected.. 11
New Chairman of Grain Board.. 12
New List Initial Prices, Coarse Grains Street.. 14
New List Initial Prices, Coarse Grains, Car Lots.. 15
Official News from the Dairy and Poultry Pools.. 16
Policy of Alberta Poultry Pool.. 16
Method of Organization and Operation Dairy Pool.. 16
News from Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool.. 18
An Interview with the Board of Directors.. 18
Correspondence.. 19
Interests of the United Farm Women.. 20
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.. 20
U.F.A. Junior Activities.. 24
A Letter from Miss Bateman.. 24
An International Bank Beyond Public Control.. 26
The Public will Ask About Beauharnois.. 30

EDITORIAL

THE NEW GRAIN COMMISSION

In an official statement to the press, Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, describes the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners as "the first step towards implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture following the extensive investigation of last session."

In their choice of the personnel of the new Board, the Dominion Government appear to have acted in perfect good faith, and to have been guided by a desire to secure efficiency and to assure the protection of the rights of the growers of grain as well as the trade.

Reference to the appointments is made elsewhere in this issue. The new chairman, Mr. Ramsay, is a man of proved administrative capacity and wide experience who has taken a very prominent part in the building up of the Canadian Wheat Pools, which constitute today (apart from the Dominion Government) the greatest business enterprise in Canada. Dr. MacGibbon, who is well known in Alberta, adds to his general qualifications as an economist an understanding of marketing problems. He drew up the economic clauses of the report of the Turgeon Commission which investigated the conduct of the grain trade some years ago and called attention to certain serious defects in the old form of administration of the Grain Act. Dr. MacGibbon also has a sound knowledge of the principles and methods followed by co-operative marketing agencies in Canada. Mr. Hamilton is not so well known in this Province, but in Saskatchewan he had long administrative experience as Minister of Agriculture, and like Mr. Ramsay he is a practical farmer.

The changes in the Grain Act made last session and the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners follow broadly the recommendations made by Alberta farmers at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in January and by the Robson Royal Commission in Saskatchewan. The U.F.A. recommendations were brought forward in Parliament and advocated with great energy and ability by the farmers' representatives. The outcome reveals in a very striking way how far-reaching the results of intelligent organized effort may be. The limits of what the farmers can accomplish when they know clearly what they want and take the proper steps in an organized way to make their desires known, are very wide indeed.

* * *

THE VALUE OF A POWER "CONCESSION"

What is the value of the services of a promoter who is successful in winning from a Government consent to the transfer from public to private ownership of valuable hydro-electric power concessions? Much, no doubt, depends on the value of the concessions. Apparently, according to the *Financial Post* of August 15th, the value of services in the Parliamentary lobbies was in one recent instance no less than $3,500,000, for that is the price for which Frank P. Jones has recently disposed of his interest in the Beauharnois power concession on the St. Lawrence River, and: "As far as the public knows," says the *Financial Post*, "he has done nothing for this except to use the influence of his record and undoubted ability at Ottawa."

Irrespective then of work to be done on the undertaking, there is added to the cost WHICH THE CONSUMERS IN THE FUTURE WILL BE CALLED UPON TO PAY, this enormous sum of $3,500,000. It is merely, so far as can be judged by the *Post*, the wages of persuasion, the wages paid to a man who is clever enough to induce the Government of the day to part with public rights in water power on the St. Lawrence.

The *Financial Post* is not by any means an advocate of public ownership. It is very friendly to the great financial interests, various groups of

(Continued on page 30)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

NEW LOCAL

Cavell U.F.A. Local has been organized recently in the Mosside district. Kenney Adair is the secretary.

URGE TRUNK HIGHWAY

"It was decided at the Fork Lake U.F.A. picnic to co-operate with Lac La Biche and St. Paul boards of trade to urge for a trunk highway between St. Paul and Lac La Biche."—*St. Paul Journal.*

HOG GRADING

A new handbook on the bacon hog and hog grading has been issued by the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It includes the hog grading regulations under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act.

AT SMOKY LAKE

"A well attended meeting was held in Smoky Lake on August 10th, when all had the opportunity to hear the addresses of D. F. Kellner, M.P., and G. Mihalcheon, M.L.A.," writes Tony Nowakowsky, secretary of Smoky Lake U.F.A. Local. "The audience was very interested, and many questions were asked of the speakers. We feel pleased with the results of this meeting."

JOINT PICNIC

New Norway U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held a joint picnic at the U.F.A. hall and grounds on August 8th. The weather was beautiful and the attendance all that could be desired, reports Mrs. B. L. Tindall, chairman of the U.F.W.A. Local, "and the addresses by Mrs. Warr, Mrs. Zipperer and J. K. Brown were greatly enjoyed by all present, making the picnic a decided success."

OUTLINES SCHOOL BILL

Galarneauville U.F.A. Local was visited recently by G. A. Forster, M.L.A., says a report from the secretary, Mrs. Gladys V. Galarneau. "He outlined the new School Bill and also talked on other subjects, all of which were very interesting. The attendance was very good, about 95 per cent of the members being present, as were also most of the people in the immediate vicinity."

POLITICAL PARTIES' DAY ENDING

"The days of the old political parties are surely passing, their old illustrations and election gags will surely have little effect after such speakers as Robt. Gardiner M.P. and G. N. Johnston, M.L.A., complete their programs," says a report in the *Coronation Review*. "They have been addressing meetings at different points throughout Hiram and making interesting such dry matters as politics and national finance. One of their recent meetings was held at Spondon School last Tuesday with Mr. Harry Cragg acting as chairman. A good crowd was in attendance."

LONE RIDGE LOCAL

"The August meeting of Lone Ridge U.F.A. was followed by a program well rendered by local talent, assisted by Misses Marcella Larson of Stony Plain and Evelyn Christie of Millet. An address on Junior organization work by Miss E. Jones, of Morningside, was very interesting and resulted in the Junior U.F.A. Local of Lone Ridge being organized. The Junior Local from Hillside was present, and Chas. Robinson gave an outline of the program of their meetings. Mrs. W. Ross of Millet, U.F.W.A. Director, spoke for a short time along lines of her work, after which refreshments were served."—*Wetaskiwin Times.*

OPPOSE IMMIGRATION

Declaring that in view of the crop failures and unemployment which are the occasion of thousands of men facing destitution it is vitally necessary to stop immigration into Canada, pending an improvement in conditions, a committee of Blue Berry and Whitburn U.F.A. Local have written Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, expressing their views. The committee, consisting of Thomas Foulston and Lawson Scott, have forwarded a copy of the letter to the U.F.A., asking that we give this matter publicity. They state that the financial resources of Canada are inadequate to provide for increased population by immigration at the present time. They also express opposition, in the letter to Mr. Forke, to the sessional indemnity of members of Parliament being increased.

VERDUN AND HAULTAIN LOCALS

"Another joint meeting of the Verdun and Haultain U.F.A. Locals was held at Haultain School. During the summer a few of these combined meetings enable the members of the two adjoining districts to become better acquainted and valuable ideas and experiences are exchanged. H. Benthin, of Verdun, was elected chairman pro tem. An interesting and instructive report from William Irvine, M.P., was read. The recent joint picnic was reported a success. Delegates W. O. Mountain, W. F. Eikermann and H. Benthin gave reports of the recent convention held at Lacombe. E. E. Sears gave an account of the co-operative institute held at Olds. A resolution was unanimously passed instructing the secretaries to request that the main roads from Haultain and Verdun districts to Wetaskiwin be kept dragged. It was decided to hold another joint meeting the first part of September, at Verdun school, at which some able speakers will address the audience. After adjournment, the Haultain ladies served lunch."—*Wetaskiwin Times.*

DEATH OF W. McCREADY

Members will regret to learn of the death on August 17th, in the Calgary General Hospital, of William McCready, secretary of Ewing U.F.A. Local, and one of the most devoted and energetic members of the Association and of the farmers' co-operative marketing enterprises. Mr. McCready, who is a native of Cork, Ireland, came to Canada in 1903, settling first in the East, and moving to a farm at Erskine, Alberta, in 1907. He has been secretary of the Ewing Local since its formation; was active in the original sign-up campaign for the Wheat Pool and was also a keen supporter of the Livestock and Dairy Pools, of all of which he was a member. He was a councillor for the municipality of Waverley and a trustee of the Ewing school district. Mr. McCready, who was a bachelor, is survived by brothers, Alex. and Samuel McCready and a sister, Mrs. John White, of Kamloops.

HARMONY ISSUES CHALLENGE

At a meeting held on August 10th, Harmony U.F.A. Local decided to put on an exhibit at the Athabasca Board of Trade bench show, and a committee of eight were appointed to look after the details. Members of the committee are M. J. Scott, Joel Castonguay, M. W. Hitchens, A. Jamieson, Mrs. F. Evans, Mrs. Joe Guay, Mrs. Jamieson and Mrs. Dupelki. "We hope to get up such an exhibit as will just simply sweep every other Local off the board," writes the secretary, M. J. Scott. But the members are good sports, adds the secretary. "We hope to see every Local in this constituency represented at this great show and if they beat us we will feel mighty proud of the district." At this meeting also resignations of the president and secretary, who had "got their heads filled with imaginary theories that they were not the best material available," were considered, the result being that the resignation of the president, Ford Evans, was refused; and the vice-president, M. J. Scott, and the secretary, A. Jamieson, exchanged offices. After adjournment, coffee and sandwiches were served.

To Former Members

At the suggestion of the Vimy Ridge Local, the U.F.A. Executive has decided to ask former members of the Association to send in to Central Office a statement of the reason which has led them to allow their membership to lapse. All replies should be addressed to The Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Lougheed Building, Calgary.

Late U.F.W.A. News

RASPBERRY SOCIAL

Turin U.F.W.A. Local gave an ice cream and raspberry social on August 3rd, which proved to be most successful, says a letter received from the secretary of the Local, Mrs. Geo. B. Rosley.

RED DEER U.F.W.A. CONFERENCE

A conference of U.F.W.A. Locals in the Red Deer constituency has been arranged by Mrs. Hepburn, Director for that constituency, to be held in the Olds School of Agriculture, on Wednesday, September 18th. Mrs. Warr, Provincial President, and Hon. Perren Baker will give addresses; Mr. Baker will speak on the proposed new School Act. A business session will be held, beginning at 11 a.m., and the afternoon meeting will commence at 2 p.m. Mrs. Hepburn suggests that members and visitors bring picnic lunches.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The prevention of infantile paralysis is the subject of a booklet entitled "Be Prepared," written by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, and issued by the Federal Department of Public Health. It also describes the symptoms, and the recommended treatment for this disease. One copy of the booklet is being sent to the secretary of each U.F.W.A. Local; further copies may be secured from the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, Elgin Building, Ottawa.

LOCAL'S TENTH BIRTHDAY

The August meeting of the Waterhole Local U.F.W.A. took the form of a picnic, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stong. Mrs. Stong is the president of the Local and also Director for North Peace River. This is one of the annual events of our Local which is looked forward to with pleasure by members and friends of the U.F.W.A. Incidentally, this is the tenth birthday of the Local. There were over one hundred members and friends in attendance. We particularly enjoyed having a visit from our sister Local at Grimshaw and hope to have more visits from that Local. A walk around the beautiful grounds at the Stong home is a revelation of what can be done in beautifying the farm surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Stong in this way are making a real contribution to the community.

After the guests had enjoyed the flowers and social chat, a short program was given, consisting of addresses from Mr. J. E. Kirk, pastor United Church; Mrs. Sanderson, president of Grimshaw Local; Mr. Gardner, editor of local paper; and Mrs. Stong, who gave an interesting and entertaining talk on co-operation; and readings and recitation by Lorraine Bailey, Margaret Kennedy and Mrs. Johnson. A delightful lunch was served picnic fashion, to which every one did ample justice. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Stong for their kind hospitality.

Ask That M.L.A.'s Spend More Time Visiting Locals

Thanks Expressed to Minister of Education for His Services by Whitford Convention

G. M. Mihalcheon, M.L.A., was chairman of the annual convention of Whitford U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Willingdon on Saturday, August 10th. There were 29 accredited delegates present, and so many visitors that the large hall was filled.

The president, R. H. Perley, submitted a new Constitution, which was read clause by clause. There was a good deal of discussion over such clauses as the basis of representation for a nominating convention, qualifications of candidates, etc.

There were several resolutions: one asking for the construction of an Edmonton to St. Paul highway; one dealing with organization matters and asking that M.L.A.'s spend more time visiting Locals; one asking that the campaign against weeds and pests be further extended; and one dealing with the qualifications of a U.F.A. candidate. Another asked that political fees be sent direct to the secretary of the constituency association instead of to headquarters, to avoid confusion.

The New School Act

Hon. Perren Baker gave a splendid address, dealing with the proposed new School Act. An opportunity was given for questions, following his speech, and several were asked and answered by Mr. Baker. His address was very opportune, as people here were anxious to learn more about the Act. A resolution was passed, thanking the Minister for his untiring efforts to aid education in Alberta.

H. N. Stearns gave a very clear and able address on the Livestock Pool. Mr. Luchkowovitch spoke for a few minutes on the same subject, in Ruthenian. Mr. Mihalcheon gave an address dealing with the work of the Legislature during the last session. The hall could not be secured for the evening, and M. Luchkovich, M.P., kindly waived his opportunity to speak in favor of Mr. Mihalcheon. The convention passed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

New Officers

Election of officers took place, with the following results: President, R. H. Perley, Hamlin; first vice-president, H. R. Boutillier, Soda Lake; second vice-president, John Sembulick, Soda Lake; L. G. Bray was re-appointed secretary-treasurer by the executive. Two U.F.W.A. and two U.F.A. directors were elected: Mrs. F. Mawson, and Mrs. I. Anderson, both of Vilna; W. L. Shapka, Desjarlais; Nick Tkachuk, Pruth; Ian Anderson, Vilna; John Ropczan, Bellis; Mr. Nixon, Smoky Lake; Mr. Koopenko, Pakan; and Simon Ewaniuk, Springcreek.

The convention closed at 8:30 p.m., one of the most successful we have ever had.

L. G. BRAY,
Secretary.

Member Offers Criticism of Some Features of Farm Loan Regulations

Believes 6 Per Cent Rate Would Be Adequate Under Present Conditions—The Matter of Dividends on Stock

Editor, The U.F.A.:

The interview with the Provincial Treasurer which you published in last issue appears to arrive at the conclusion that the above scheme is a satisfactory culmination of the prolonged efforts our organization has made to secure Long Term Credit at a low rate of interest. May I offer a few criticisms to suggest that it falls short of this mark?

Firstly, and of greatest importance, the interest rate is too high both in comparison with the present lending companies and in the spread between the rate at which the money is being raised and at which it is being lent. Mortgage companies have been lending at 7 per cent and have been able to pay substantial dividends and accumulate reserves at this rate. An important effect of a Loan Scheme should be the holding down of the interest rate charged by lending agencies generally, but it is significant that, so negligible did they regard the competition of a 6½ per cent scheme with its restricting conditions, that companies raised their rate instead of reducing it shortly before the Board started to operate.

It is almost certain that one per cent will cover operating expenses, and I submit that to charge 1½ per cent is a departure from good business principles and is likely to encourage extravagant management. As 5 per cent of all money lent is available for the purposes of the Board without interest obligation, this constitutes an additional margin of safety.

An Undesirable Feature

The 5 per cent of the loan which borrowers are obliged to invest in Capital Stock bearing no interest is an undesirable feature, and there is no doubt that most borrowers would prefer to receive the full amount of the loan at a fixed rate of interest and do without dividends. As a rule they need all the loan they arrange for and the 5 per cent held back widens farther the already wide margin between the value of the security and the amount actually received. Present conditions mean that a farmer who borrows $2000 actually receives $1900 less expenses, but pays interest on $2000, which makes the rate just short of 7 per cent. The borrowers may be shareholders, but they have no voice in the control of their stock nor of the management. They must pay their money and hope that after twenty or thirty years they will get some dividends or at least, their money back!

The Minister considers that the 1½ per cent spread between the rate at which the money is raised by the Board and the rate charged to farmers is not a serious matter owing to the fact that dividends will be paid, out of profits, on the stock owned by the borrowers, but the act provides that, before any dividend is paid 25 per cent of net profits is to be set aside as a Reserve Fund and it is obvious that it would take a very big dividend on the 5 per cent of stock to equal an interest charge of even half of 1 per cent on the total loan. Even working on a narrower margin for operating costs than the 1½ per cent, 25 per cent of net profits would appear to be a big proportion to hold back for a reserve fund where the margin of safety is so great.

The primary requirement of a Farm Loans Scheme is low interest, and not, as one might gather from your article, a flourishing mortgage business secured beyond all possible and impossible chance of failure. A big dividend at the end of the year may give the impression of success but, if the intention is really to lend at as low a rate as possible, it would be merely an admission of poor business judgment.

One is forced to the conclusion that in framing the regulations at Ottawa more consideration was given to the effect the scheme might have on the lending companies than to the needs of the farmer requiring money, and, in my opinion, only timidity will make the scheme acceptable in Alberta without protest at the high rate of interest at least.

A 6 per cent rate should be quite safe for the Board now and if, as seems possible, the Government is able to raise money at a little less than 5 per cent in the near future, there should be every prospect of a reduction to 5½ per cent. I commend this matter to the members as being worthy of continued efforts, and remain,

Yours truly,
LENNOX RUSSELL.
Trochu U.F.A. Local.

The Purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act of the United States

An Address by C. C. Teague of the U. S. Federal Farm Board, at the American Institute of Co-operation, Baton Rouge, July 31st, 1929

The address by Mr. Teague, which is printed below, contains an interesting survey of the purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act recently passed by the U. S. Congress. It will be found of great interest to Alberta farmers, as it reveals the particular methods by which, under this act, an effort is to be made to raise the status of the agricultural industry in our neighboring country. Between the problems of Canadian farmers and those of the republic there are important differences, though they have many problems in common.

I believe that one of the principal purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act is to build in the United States a system of producer owned and controlled co-operative marketing organizations, operating for the scientific distribution and marketing of the various agricultural products of the country. I also believe that this was the intention of Congress. The act provides a revolving fund of $500,000,000. While this is a large sum of money, still when it is compared with the total annual value of America's agricultural crop of ten or twelve billion dollars, it is comparatively small. It, therefore, must have been the intention of Congress to make this fund go as far as possible in assistance to agriculture by applying it in such a manner as would be most effective in building up co-ordinated systems of producer owned and controlled marketing organizations. This is evident from the language of the Act, under sub-division, Declaration of Policy, Section 1, paragraph 3:

> "By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control, for greater unity of effort in marketing and by providing the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer owned and producer controlled co-operative associations and other agencies."

That it was not the intention of Congress to provide this fund as simply a reservoir of cheap money, to be applied for by agricultural groups to reduce interest costs, is evident from the following language of the Act, Section 7, paragraph 5, under sub-section, "Loans to Co-operative Associations.":

> "Enabling the co-operative association applying for a loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities."

If then it is the policy of the Government to foster and encourage co-operative marketing, perhaps it will be profitable to consider for a few moments their proper functions and some of the methods that may be profitably employed to develop them.

Function of Marketing Organization

First let us consider some of the things that an agricultural commodity marketing organization must do if it performs what should be its principal objective, namely, maintaining the industry on a reasonably prosperous basis. First and most important is the regulation of the distribution of the shipments of the various markets so that all markets will be properly supplied according to demand condition. This is absolutely necessary to avoid gluts and famines, and thus to stabilize markets to a point that will enable the producer, as well as the dealers, both retail and wholesale, to make a profit. If a quantity of a produce exceeding the consumer demand is offered in the market, the price is often reduced to a point below the cost to the producer. Hence, the absolute necessity of regulation of supply to demand.

It is, of course, important to develop efficient marketing organizations, but if these organizations only operate to cut down the cost of distribution without controlling a sufficient percentage of production to exercise a control of supply at the source, so as to regulate the supply to the demand and avoid gluts and famines, they will overlook the principal and most important service that can be performed for the commodity they represent.

As President of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and the California Walnut Growers' Association of California, I have been closely connected with their operations for many years and I have no hesitancy in saying that the splendid results accomplished by those organizations is due principally to their large degree of control, enabling orderly regulation of supply to demand. If the service those organizations had been able to perform had been limited to only a savings in marketing cost, it is doubtful if they could have retained the large measure of confidence which they have from the industry and public. Therefore, every agricultural commodity should give consideration to the following:

(a) Does the commodity lend itself to organization of a national selling organization?

(b) Is its volume great enough?

(c) Is the continuity of movement such as will warrant a national selling organization?

(d) Even though the commodity may not be able to support a separate national selling organization, is it worth while having in mind the selling through some national selling service or combining with some other co-operative group selling to the same class of trade whose commodity is not competitive?

(e) Are there separate co-operative local or regional units that may be co-ordinated into unified action?

To Stimulate Consumption

Some of the following principles apply to most co-operatives, but all of them may not apply in all cases. In order that the demand shall keep pace with increasing production everything possible should be done to stimulate consumption by:

1. National advertising.
2. Increasing the attractiveness of the product by better grading and packing.
3. Co-operation with all wholesale and retail avenues of distribution in better methods of display and merchandising.
4. Reducing costs of distribution, thus providing lower prices to the consumer and a return of a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar to the producer. This lowering of cost of distribution to be accomplished by:
   (a) The elimination of all speculative profit between the producer and the wholesale jobbers and retailers, or other necessary and legitimate avenues of distribution.
   (b) The holding of credit losses to a minimum.

There are, of course, many other things that can be accomplished by collective action of producer owned marketing organizations, but the foregoing are probably the most important.

The great need for the sound development of the co-operative movement is the co-ordination and mobilization of the Federal and State forces behind it, thus giving it the stamp of public approval and getting behind it the necessary confidence of producers. In my opinion this can be accomplished without the setting up of any new bureaus and departments which would only operate to confuse the issue. This could be accomplished by:

(a) The Act creating the Co-operative Marketing Division (Act of July 2, 1926, U.S. Code Title, 7, Chapter 18, Sections 451-457) could be amended so that it specifically directs the Division to work out complete collaboration plans with State Governments and State universities in the promotion and formation of grower owned and controlled co-operatives.

(b) The Smith-Lever Act (Act of May 8, 1914, U.S. Code Title 7, Chapter 13, Sections 341-348) under which the Government is empowered to collaborate with State Governments in Extension Service to farmers, should be amended and the necessary additional funds provided to provide for two Extension Service specialists in co-operative marketing and purchasing, whose services are to be made available to each State upon the same terms as this Extension Service is now participated in by the Federal Government. These co-operative marketing specialists would be used in the development and strengthening of grower owned and controlled co-operatives in marketing farm products and the purchase of farm supplies.

There is an army of some 4,000 extension agents and specialists provided by the collaboration of the Federal Government with the various States under the Smith-Lever Act, who are in close contact with and have in large measure the confidence of the farmers of the United States. These extension specialists have been very effective in teaching the farmer how to produce more efficiently, but they have given little attention to the more important question, which includes the economic science of marketing so as to get a living price for that which he produces.

Possible Services

Among the valuable services that these men can perform are:

Survey of the set-up and operations of existing co-operatives.

Establishment of a measuring stick from the study of successful co-operatives to point out mistakes of organization and policy of existing co-operatives where needed, and assist and inform farmers upon the soundness and necessity of co-operative marketing, and sound principles and practices of operation and the methods and efficiency of the co-operatives operating in their territory. With such information all of the large number of farm advisors now employed in working with the farmers will be in a position to give the facts to the farmers with whom they contact and whose confidence as impartial experts they now have.

Why have these Farm Advisors not been more helpful in marketing? Because:

Except in a few cases where local public sentiment has strongly favored the co-operative movement they have not dared to advocate actively co-operative marketing.

Where they did so, complaints were filed with the universities by the speculative shippers who were interested in discouraging the movement. They pointed out that the universities represented all of the people and were supported by the taxpayers and *if they expected to get the necessary political support for the appropriations necessary to these universities they had better instruct their men not to advocate co-operative marketing and in most cases they have not advocated co-operative marketing.*

I do not blame the universities or the extension departments. They are public servants and must be responsive to public opinion. But these agricultural departments were certainly created to educate and help the farmer, and if his greatest problem is marketing, why should not at least a part of the time of these extension advisors be devoted to educating and assisting the farmer in developing co-operative marketing, which is the only solution to his problem.

Fault of the Farmer

If these universities have not undertaken this task, it is the fault of the farmer himself in not demanding that it be done; in other words creating an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of it. We now have that public sentiment in the nation, as evidenced in the Agricultural Marketing Act creating the Farm Board, which Act has for its principal purpose the development of co-operative marketing. If the Federal Government, which is also supported by the taxation of the people, can actively advocate co-operative marketing, is there any reason why our universities, through their extension departments, should not do so? I think there is not.

One trouble is that these farm advisors do not themselves have the necessary information. We, therefore, must first educate them in co-operative marketing. This could be done by adding to the staff of extension specialists in each state, at least two specialists in co-operative marketing.

In my opinion if these things are done it will give a tremendous impetus to the co-operative movement and will be of more benefit in the long run than any other type of legislation. It would have the effect of mobilizing the Federal and State forces definitely behind the co-operative movement for a solution of this most important national economic problem, namely, the orderly distribution and marketing of farm products.

WHERE HE SHONE

Parent—My son has many original ideas, has he not?

Teacher—Yes, especially in spelling.—*St. Catharines Standard.*

Vice-President and D. M. Malin Visit U.S. Co-op. Institute

Co-operatives Owned and Controlled by Farmers Is Aim of Federal Farm Board of the Republic

In behalf of the co-operative movement and the Government of Alberta, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president of the U.F.A. and D. M. Malin, Superintendent of Co-operative Activities for the Province, recently were visitors at the fifth summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Mr. Scholefield attended at the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hoadley, the delegation being financed by the Trustees of the Wheat Board Surplus fund. The sessions opened on July 29th, and a number of special courses continued until late in August, but the Alberta delegation were present only for the main sessions, which were held during the first two weeks. On their return they met the Board of the National Livestock Producers Association of the United States who were in session at their headquarters in Chicago for the purposes of electing a successor to their president, Mr. Denman, who has resigned on appointment to the Federal Farm Board set up under recent congressional legislation.

The Alberta representatives were cordially received, and found the proceedings at the American Institute of very great interest, stated Mr. Scholefield on his return. The traditions of the farm organizations represented, he pointed out, are different in many respects from ours. The 450 delegates registered at the Institute were for the most part leaders and officers of various co-operatives, rather than members or their delegates, and county agents formed 25 per cent of the whole, while there were many "vocational educationalists" who work under the Federal Government. These and the county agents were for the most part not interested primarily in co-operative marketing, but the Farm Board aims to turn their attention in this direction, and it would appear, said Mr. Scholefield, that the United States Government desires that this policy shall be followed.

Great interest was expressed in the progress made in co-operative marketing in Canada, and particularly in that of the Canadian Wheat Pools, about which they have heard most.

Help Farmers to Help Themselves

"Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, emphasized the fact that the purpose of the legislation under which the Board is set up is not to spoon feed the producers, but to help them to help themselves," Mr. Scholefield stated.

"Of the sum of $500,000,000 voted by Congress to be placed under the control of the Board, one-third is at present at their disposal. Mr. Legge explained that in order to take advantage of the facilities provided, all groups of co-operatives handling a given commodity must get together to form a single co-ordinating agency for the particular commodity handled. This co-ordination has already been achieved in respect to 500 local co-operative elevators and to the fruit co-operatives of California and other States and to the wool co-operatives, and is now being carried out by the cotton co-operatives. When co-ordination is complete for any commodity, the Board is prepared to give assistance by advancing loans bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The object is to make the great marketing organizations which it is planned to build up essentially **farmer owned and farmer controlled.**

"Mr. Legge stated that the Board recognized that methods of farm production had reached a high degree of efficiency, and that the great problem of the producers is not to secure greater production, but to develop means of efficient marketing, and he urged very strongly that the co-operatives should consider the possibility of controlling production.

"Baton Rouge is 95 miles from New Orleans, the second largest port of the United States, and we were taken to look over this famous city. We found great interest in seeing the cotton and rice fields and the growing sugar cane—a new experience for us both."

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

SACRIFICE REMAINS THE SAME

(D'Arcy Marsh, in *Calgary Albertan*)

General Chiang Kai-Shek, chairman of the Chinese National Government, appears to be a candid person.

He has no illusion about war at any rate. He predicts another world war in 1944. And in this connection he states: "In the last world war China played an ignominious role, because she had no adequate army or navy. But in the next war things will be different, since China (and here comes the prize bit) is determined to be prepared for this conflict and to profit by its results."

He evidently believes in admitting that his country is going into the war for what it can get out of it. There are apparently no "scraps of paper" or defense of national honor ideas about this fellow. He appears to be sorry that China is not at the moment at the Hague, trying to get something out of the last war, like so many other nations are doing at the moment.

But there is more in this statement than that. General Chiang may be a good general. He is no diplomat, and not an inspiring leader for his country. It would be difficult to conceive of a war in which all the people on one side knew that they were merely fighting for their country to "get something out of it." It may be useful, but it is not exactly an inspiring ideal for which to lay down one's life.

In past wars, I venture to state, practically all soldiers—except the gentlemen of fortune—have believed they were fighting for something holy. In some cases, no doubt, they were. But that is not so important. They thought they were, and therefore they were making a sacrifice.

And whether the cause be right or wrong, a sacrifice is a sacrifice. It is an inspiration to others, and something holy to the man who thinks he is making it. No nation can fight successfully without an ideal which the people consider worth dying for. General Chiang is not inspiring.

And finally, branching off slightly from the subject into the matter of the last war, whatever the decision of posterity is in connection with the economic and political issues involved, the sacrifice made must remain the same.

It is a thing which even historians can never alter.

The Nine Years' Growth of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association

The Story of the Development of the Co-operative Idea as Revealed in Striking Facts and Figures—Total Turnover of Business Done in Marketing of Farm Products Reaches Noteworthy Figure of $879,345.59—Some Features of the Annual Report—"A Union of Persons More Than Capital"

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

The steady, yet phenomenal growth of the co-operative idea, its adaptability to present economic conditions and the sound business sense of its leaders have again been demonstrated in Southern Alberta.

When at the annual meeting of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association in July of 1928, the directors were able to show that the membership of the association had increased from the forty provisional members of 1923 to 1,135 in that year there was much pleasure among the friends of the movement. That the turnover of the association had passed the half million mark occasioned some little surprise; this year, however, has conclusively shown that the limits of progress were by no means reached. At the two days' meeting of the members of the association held in July in the city of Lethbridge the directors were able to report that the membership had risen to 1,635, a net increase of 500 in twelve months. The turnover had reached the noteworthy figure of $879,345.59.

It would certainly appear that the contention of the directors in their report, that the association is now past its initial stages and will play a prominent part in the agricultural development of Southern Alberta, seems amply warranted. The association is growing of itself. There has been no canvass for new members. The five hundred who have joined the association during the year have come in of their own free will, desiring to enjoy its very evident benefits.

Low Operating Cost

Conducting its business on progressive lines, keeping down overhead charges, giving service, not only in the centres such as Lethbridge, Coaldale, Taber and Cardston where offices and shipping facilities have been created, but at thirty-seven local shipping points throughout the south, the association has conducted its large volume of business at a total operating cost of only 3.2 per cent.

In December, 1928, the Cardston Livestock Shipping Association discontinued business and 250 of its members signed the Southern Alberta Co-operative contract. An office was opened there and the Coaldale agent, J. J. Leffler, moved to that point, with results that have more than justified the step.

During the year the management have rebuilt the Coaldale office and commodity warehouse on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire last year, and have erected a large hay warehouse in addition at a cost of $6,484. The directors also decided to close with the offer of the Saunders Hay and Grain Co. in Lethbridge and purchased the warehouse and equipment of that firm on 2nd Ave. trackage at a cost of $15,800. This sum was less than the price first asked by more than $6,000. There was added to the equipment there a large Clipper Seed Cleaner which was also purchased from a declining company at a moderate cost. This cleaner was required to take care of some 200,000 pounds of locally grown clover, alfalfa and timothy seed.

The Year's Operations

The auditors' report of the association shows that 660 cars of farm produce have been marketed during the year, and 130 cars of hay, 75 cars of potatoes, 425 cars of livestock and 30 cars of miscellaneous produce. It will be seen from this that the marketing of hay, which was the main object of the association when it was formed, has now taken second place. Power farming and a large increase of forage crops in other Provinces are cited as causes for the reduced demand.

Here is to be seen one of the great advantages of co-operation. Production is not allowed to proceed blindly till ruin faces the producer. Marketing experience is brought to bear on the problem and the new conditions met if not anticipated.

The success of "The Co-op" in the marketing of potatoes is an illustration. The system of grading and packing adopted by the management has produced such a quality of potato in the district that the demand exceeds the supply. During the past year the potatoes of the Association were bought at $25 per ton and shipped into the Edmonton district on a $6 freight rate when potatoes in that district were being loaded at country points at $12 per ton on the car. The 1928 potato crop of the Association was handled very favorably. 90 per cent of it was marketed at $18 per ton or over in carload lots. A few car loads of lower grade had to be sold at from one to three dollars a ton less.

Livestock Shipping Big End

The big end of the Association's operations in the past year has been livestock shipping. 35,761 head, of which 28,700 were hogs and about 6,000 sheep, were handled. At some local points "The Co-op" has entirely eliminated the drover. At others, where last year the Association marketed 40 per cent, this year 80 per cent of the shipments have been secured. The directors declare that while satisfactory sales of cattle have been made at all times not enough are finished before marketing. They recommend that more livestock be kept on the farms and finished with alfalfa hay instead of baling and shipping that product of the irrigation belt many miles to finish cattle elsewhere.

The Association has discontinued marketing eggs and poultry, having turned over that work to the Lethbridge Northern Poultry Pool. They are co-operating with these farmers in every way, being associated in the same offices. They are also co-operating with the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers in the marketing of wool.

Packing Plant Next Step

The directors in their annual report in July admitted that the year had been a trying one. The marketing of hogs had caused them a great deal of anxiety. Packers had been none too friendly, believing apparently that the Association was getting too much control. They had been ready at all times to discriminate against the livestock of the Association when possible, with the result that the management had been unable to sell hogs at country points at as close a margin as in previous years. The board in its report expresses the opinion that to overcome the problem of marketing hogs the next step is the construction of a packing plant owned, controlled and operated by the producers themselves.

During the year the Association lost by death the chairman of the board of directors, T. B. Dunham. The loss is

(Continued on page [illegible])

Home of Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, Lethbridge

Macleod Holds Successful Joint Convention and Picnic at Claresholm Agricultural School

Services of Members at Ottawa Worth Many Thousand Times Energy of Securing Election—Convention Urges Retention of School of Agriculture at Claresholm—Urges Immediate Action to Develop Power Resources as Public Utility—Condemns Beer Parlors

By HUGH F. SPENCER, *Parkland*

The Macleod Federal Constituency Association of the U.F.A. held on August 9th one of the most interesting meetings of its history. This was not so much on account of the volume or the importance of the business dealt with as on account of the innovation of coupling the annual meeting with a picnic on the campus of the Claresholm School of Agriculture.

Quite a number of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members gathered in the morning and the meeting was called to order to appoint the committees and then adjourned until 1 o'clock. Many brought their lunches and they gathered in little groups in the shade of the trees of which the school has quite a goodly number of large ones. During the lunch hour the ladies and gentlemen of the Star Line Local served hot coffee to the visitors and tried to make them feel at home.

Following the lunch we gathered in the assembly room of the School and transacted the regular routine business, which included the election of officers. The officers for the next year are: Stephen Lunn, of Pincher Creek, president; Mrs. Lind, of High River, vice-president; Hugh F. Spencer continues as secretary-treasurer.

The financial statement showed a cash balance on hand of $191.75 and although many had kept up their dues there was still a large number who had not. The fact was emphasized that there was need of funds on hand when the next election was called so as not to incur indebtedness when no money was available.

G. G. Coote, M.P., Gives Address

G. G. Coote, M.P., gave a very interesting report on the year at Ottawa. Among many of the things dealt with were the Divorce Bill, Sun Life Bill, and the export of liquor to the United States. The member gave a very full and complete report of the amendments to the Grain Act, the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Grain Standards Board and the Car Order Book.

In listening to the report of what our representatives have been doing at Ottawa we cannot but realize that all the effort and expense we have been to in connection with the U.F.A. in politics have paid dividends at several thousand per cent in the benefits gained through the legislation in connection with the handling and shipping of our grain. These give us monetary return, but many of the things that have been gained to us through the efforts of our members in other lines of activities can not be measured in the dollar standard and we must add them to our reserve account for the betterment of this and future generations.

We were also favored with short addresses by our U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors. Mrs. Dwelle dealt with the seven great things that the U.F.W.A. stood for. Mr. McLeod dealt principally with the Power situation of the Province.

All expressed themselves as thoroughly enjoying the meeting and many who brought sufficient lunch retired to the shade and ate their evening meal on the campus.

Quite a number remained to look over the plots at the college farm, and dusk found several families still on the grounds discussing with members of the faculty things of interest to all farmers who are anxious to learn about means of improving the crops and the returns from them.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted were as follows:

1. **School of Agriculture.**—That whereas the Claresholm School of Agriculture is well located in one of the best agricultural sections of Southern Alberta and is so situated midway between Calgary and the international boundary as to serve the agricultural needs of the south country quite as well as if located at any other point;

Whereas the institution has been well established for many years and constitutes a large investment, and abandonment of the plant would necessitate a loss, and just reason is not in evidence to warrant such a move;

Whereas the type of education carried on at this school can be done more effectively in a decentralized school serving a particular district than in a centralized school serving several districts, and further we believe this type of education can best be carried on in a school of about 100 capacity;

Therefore, be it resolved that we urge the Department of Agriculture of the Provincial Government to continue the Claresholm School of Agriculture with extended and improved service. Further, that dormitory facilities be considered at as early date as possible in order to bring the school up to the standard of the northern schools of agriculture.

And further, that a copy of this resolution be sent the Premier and to the Minister of Agriculture.

2. **Public Ownership of Power.**—Whereas up to the present private interests are securing a monopoly of the power rights of the Province;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Macleod Federal Constituency Association of the U.F.A. urge the Provincial Government to take immediate action to develop and distribute electric power as a public utility.

3. **Unscreened Beer Parlors.** — We view with alarm the increasing spread of the drink habit, especially amongst the young people, and believe that if beer parlors and clubs have to continue, it would act in some measure as a deterrent if windows of rooms where liquor is served were unscreened and so placed that the rooms would be in full view of the passing public;

We therefore recommend to the authorities that the necessary legislation or regulations be passed to bring this into effect.

4. **Abolition of Beer Parlors.**—Whereas, there is a growing sentiment against the operation of beer parlors in Alberta;

Therefore, be it resolved that we urge the Provincial Government to take steps to abolish all beer parlors at present in operation.

5. **Health Certificate Before Marriage.**—Resolved that it be made compulsory for both parties to a marriage contract to furnish a health certificate before the ceremony can be proceeded with.

A resolution of thanks to the College authorities for the use of the buildings and grounds and to the ladies of the Star Line Local for hot coffee furnished for the lunch was adopted.

Praise for Wheat Pool from "Down Under"

SYDNEY, N.S.W., August 8: Had it not been for the Canadian Wheat Pool, Australian wheat last year would have been down to three shillings a bushel, said Andrew Trethowan, member of the legislative council, at a farmer settlers' conference. The Canadian Pool held vast quantities of wheat and thus prevented the biggest slump in years.

Mr. Trethowan was supporting a proposal for a wheat pool. He said the Canadian Pool had a great effect in stabilizing conditions in the world's markets and did not penalize the consumer.

INCREASE IN POWER

An indication of the increase in the development of electric power is given in a recent official report from Ottawa, dealing with the production of power from central electric stations throughout Canada in the first six months of 1929. The report shows that the total production from these stations was 8,567,141,000 kilowatt hours or 10.6 per cent higher than for the first six months last year and 28.2 per cent above the corresponding period in 1927.

Electric energy generated by water-power in the Maritime Provinces in the January-June period of this year totalled 90,199,000 kilowatt hours as against 83,947,000 kilowatt hours in the similar period a year ago. In Quebec the production of 4,161,511,000 K.W.H. compares with 3,638,000,000 K.W.H. in the first half of 1928. In Ontario 3,004,771,000 K.W.H. compares with 2,875,128,000; in the three Prairie Provinces 612,722,000 with 531,630,000; in British Columbia, 535,180,000 with 517,217,000.

Of the total output of power from the central electric stations in Canada over 98 per cent is generated by water-power. Canada has water energy capable of developing over 30,000,000 h.p. of which only about one-tenth is so far harnessed.

The South Australian Government figures for the 1928-29 wheat harvest show that the total yield of wheat was 26,826,604 bushels as compared with 24,066,012 for the previous year, and that the average yield per acre, however, was lower, being 7.79 bushels for the 1928-29 crop year as compared with 8.18 bushels per acre the previous year.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

NEUTRAL COMMENT

Writing in the *Toronto Financial Post*, P. C. Armstrong, of Sweetsburg, P.Q., says "The current number of your excellent journal contains an editorial which has attracted my attention, referring to an interview given by a Western wheat producer to an Ontario paper. In your comment you make the point that it would be absurd for anyone to claim that the Canadian Wheat Pool has had any influence on the price of wheat. I disagree with this view. I am not a member of the Pool, nor in any way connected with it, and I have been a severe critic of the extreme criticisms of older marketing systems which were made by many of those responsible for the inception of the Pool.

"I believe, however, that the Pool, which is an organization engaged in marketing over half the Canadian crop, with the basic idea of obtaining a better price for the grower, is actually accomplishing that. It has been my business to make a close study of the factors which fix the price of wheat, and I am of the firm opinion that the very general idea that the so-called 'world price'—the Liverpool quotations—is fixed by regular exchange operations, as in the case of the Chicago and Winnipeg markets, is incorrect, and that Liverpool purchases are very largely in the nature of shrewd buying by one purchaser from many sellers, with the certain result that the price to each seller—having regard to milling value—can be, and often is, greatly varied by the selling skill shown. This I think is clearly shown by the great variations exhibited by the quotations on standard grades in various primary markets—much too great to be explained by temporary changes in the demand for the various types of wheat.

"If my opinion is correct, then the existence of such a body as the Pool—admittedly managed by very competent grain men—may be a decided factor in obtaining a better price for the producer, which is surely very desirable from the standpoint of Canada as a whole.

"Is it not possible, when we consider that the world has for many years absorbed the increase of wheat produced, that we in this, the greatest wheat exporting country, have been lamentably ready to accept the idea that we could do nothing to obtain a better price for our chief export? And that the Pool, if managed with prudent avoidance of any attempt to exploit the consumer unduly, may be of great national value?

"It is so important that the Western farmer should, if that be possible, substitute business methods for political effort in his attempt to better his condition—a betterment which means prosperity for all other Canadian business—that I make no apology for this criticism of the opinions that you express."

* * *

STRONG WHEAT POOL NEEDED

The need of strong Wheat Pools with a centralized selling agency in the wheat growing regions of the United States has been exemplified during the past month. In spite of the fact that there will be considerably less wheat raised in the world this year than last, and that the wheat exporting countries like Canada and Australia will possibly have half the amount of wheat to export this crop year than was exported last year, United States wheat growers have witnessed drastic declines in the price of their wheat as the bulk of the crop has been marketed. Wheat prices in Chicago and Minneapolis have been at a heavy discount under wheat prices on the Winnipeg market, being as low as 30 cents a bushel below the Canadian price on a number of occasions.

The United States winter wheat crop has been rushed pell mell to market and the wheat growers have been in a panic to sell and get rid of their grain. Viewed from afar, the marketing of the United States winter wheat has been typical of what was an annual occurrence in Canada before the day of the Canadian Wheat Pool. All has been haste, bustle and inefficient selling, with every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

If a large and able co-operative selling agency had under its control the bulk of the United States wheat and had marketed it under an efficient plan, it is safe to conjecture prices would have been much more stable than they have been during the past month.

The Federal Farm Board has been deluged with telegraphic appeals for help to relieve the situation during the past few weeks. The suggestion was even made that the Board secure ships, load them with wheat and take them out into the ocean and anchor them until market conditions improved. In an official statement issued by the Farm Board, it is mentioned that under conditions which exist this season, when all reports agree on a substantial reduction in world supply as compared with last year, it seems unfortunate to crowd wheat on to the market faster than existing facilities can handle it, resulting in cash prices which are much lower than contract prices for future delivery.

* * *

BIG POOL SALARIES?

Where is all this talk of big salaries being paid by the Canadian Wheat Pool?

The Canadian Government comes along and with an offer of a salary of $12,000 a year steals away the General Manager of the Canadian Pool. The Canadian Wheat Pool is the largest business concern in Canada, ranking higher in the extent of its operations than the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It is safe to say that in the cities of Western Canada there are scores of men occupying positions of minor importance whose salaries exceed the $12,000 a year paid by the Canadian Government in order to secure the services of the General Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Those Wheat Pool members who have been inclined to listen to anti-Pool propaganda about the "enormous salaries Pool officials are receiving," may get an eye opener over this incident.

* * *

RAMSAY'S APPOINTMENT

The announcement of the appointment of E. B. Ramsay to the position of Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada will be received by members of the Wheat Pool with mixed feelings. The Canadian Government must be given credit for having selected for this most important position a man who is exceptionally well fitted to fill it. Mr. Ramsay must be congratulated on his being chosen for this key position. One discordant note in the whole affair is that the Canadian Wheat Pool loses a man it could ill afford to part with.

With Mr. Ramsay as Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the grain producers of this Dominion can rest assured of fair and considerate treatment. Mr. Ramsay has first-hand acquaintance with the producers' side of the story, and furthermore, he has a wide and intimate knowledge of the grain business, he having been manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool going on two years.

Western Canadian farmers always felt that the Board of Grain Commissioners has never been considerate of the producers' interests. It has been the opinion that in the past the Board has been inclined to favor the viewpoint of the grain handling organizations. This will not be the case under the Ramsay regime.

The majority of grain producers in Western Canada want only fair and equitable treatment. They will get this from Mr. Ramsay. The few who are always reaching out with impossible demands will be disappointed if they expect the new Chairman of the Board will be a ready tool in their hands. Mr. Ramsay has a mind of his own.

It will be interesting to see the reaction of the grain companies of Western Canada to this appointment. They may not altogether relish it, but their actions on certain matters have not been such as to warrant them much public sympathy. They will find that there is a strong hand at the wheel of the Commission which guides the grain trade of Western Canada.

* * *

A medical journal reports the case of a man who laughed steadily for 17 hours. Perhaps he heard a wheat merchant telling a grower that a pool would ruin the wheat industry.—*The Claresholm Local Press.*

* * *

When wheat prices receded about twenty cents this week, another flock of goats got sheared. Some who were lucky enough to unload while profit-taking was possible, can boast of their superior intelligence.—*The Land* (Australia).

Wheat Pool Delegates Elected

[illegible] districts and sub-districts were re-distribu[illegible]

Among the list of delegates this year there are 22 new faces.

[illegible]

336 acres; 320 acres; Bar 400 reek 480 [illegible]

[illegible]

country. The more [illegible] the less [illegible] speculators.

[illegible]

An Explanation

[illegible]

Recent Pool Figures

[illegible]

[illegible]

is frequent
complete
of the W
But that

[illegible]

New Chairman of Grain Board

[illegible]

Continued Warfare

[illegible]

[illegible]

MacGibbon, Hamilton Members of New Board

[illegible]

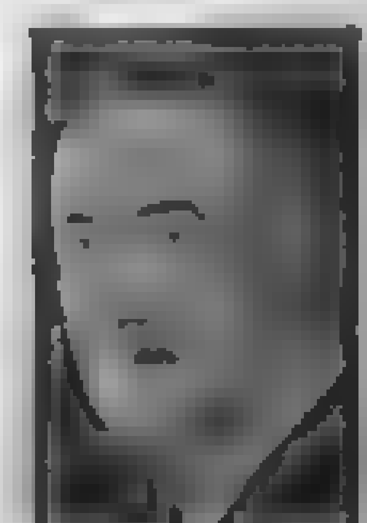
News & Views

[illegible]

Member of New Grain Board

[illegible]

Member of New Grain Board



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New List of Initial Prices for Coarse Grains--("Street")

It has been decided to increase the initial payment on all coarse grains delivered to the Alberta Coarse Grains Pool. The following are the new schedules of initial payments on "street" deliveries of the various grains, and the schedules for car lots are on the opposite page.

Initial Payment List No. 2 for "STREET COARSE GRAINS" EFFECTIVE A[illegible]

Based on Fort William Freight Rates and Handling Charges [illegible] on Oats, [illegible] on Barley and [illegible] on Flax

Ft. William Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS														
2 C.W. Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 C.W. Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. 1 Feed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Feed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Feed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough 2 C.W. Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough 3 C.W. Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough Ex. 1 Feed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough 1 Feed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough 2 Feed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE														
1 C.W. Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 C.W. Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 C.W. Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough 2 C.W. Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough 3 C.W. Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tough Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected [illegible] Ergot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye and Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARLEY														
[illegible] C.W. 6 Row Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 C.W. 6 Row Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Ex. C.W. 6 Row Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 C.W. 2 Row Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 C.W. 2 Row Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Ex. C.W. 2 Row Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 C.W. Trebi Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 C.W. Trebi Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Ex. C.W. Trebi Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 C.W. Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 C.W. Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 C.W. Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 C.W. Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ft. William Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLAX														
1 N.W. Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 C.W. Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 C.W. Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sprouted Oats	[illegible] under straight	Damp Oats	[illegible] under straight
Sprouted Rye	[illegible] under straight	Damp Rye	[illegible] under straight
Tough Barley	[illegible] under straight	Damp Barley	[illegible] under straight
Tough Flax	[illegible] under straight	Damp Flax	[illegible] under straight

New List of Initial Prices, Coarse Grains (Car Lots)

The following are the new schedules of initial payments on car lot deliveries of coarse grains to the Alberta Coarse Grains Pool

INITIAL PAYMENTS—COARSE GRAINS—SEASON 1929-1930

CAR LOAD LOTS—BASIS FORT WILLIAM

List No. 2. Effective August 23rd, 1929

OATS

2 C.W. Oats	.5[illegible]
3 C.W. Oats	.4[illegible]
Ex. 1 Feed	.4[illegible]
1 Feed	.4[illegible]
2 Feed	.3[illegible]
Rejected	.3[illegible]
Tough 2 C.W. Oats	.47
Tough 3 C.W. Oats	.42
Tough Ex. 1 Feed	.41
Tough 1 Feed	.40
Tough 2 Feed	.3[illegible]
Tough Rejected	[illegible]
Rej. Sprouted Oats	.32
Rej. Mixed Heated	.2[illegible]
Tf. Rej. [illegible] Heated	.2[illegible]
Cond. X Heated	[illegible]
Rej. X [illegible] & [illegible]	.2[illegible]
Oats and Wheat	.2[illegible]
Oats and [illegible]	.2[illegible]
Oats [illegible] and Sprung	.3[illegible]
Oats [illegible] and Wheat	.2[illegible]
Oats and Rye	.2[illegible]
Oats Rye and Wheat	.2[illegible]
Oats Wheat and [illegible]	.2[illegible]
Oats Barley and W[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats [illegible] and W[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats Wheat [illegible] and W[illegible]	.2[illegible]
Oats [illegible] Wheat and W[illegible]	.2[illegible]
Oat Screenings	.2[illegible]
Oats Rye [illegible] and W[illegible]	.2[illegible]
Oats W[illegible] and Wheat	[illegible]
Oats W[illegible] and Barley	.2[illegible]
Oats W[illegible] and Rye	.2[illegible]
Oats and W[illegible]	.2[illegible]
W[illegible] and Oats	.2[illegible]
W[illegible] and Barley	.2[illegible]
W[illegible] Oats and Rye	.2[illegible]
W[illegible] Rye and Wheat	[illegible]
W[illegible] Oats and Wheat	.2[illegible]
W[illegible] Wheat and Rye	.2[illegible]
Wild Oats	.24

Discount Under Straight Grades

Tough Oats	03 under
Damp Oats	07 under
Fire Burnt	10 under
Sprouted Oats	03 under
Hkg. and Hd.	05 under

RYE

1 C.W. Rye	.80
2 C.W. Rye	.80
3 C.W. Rye	[illegible]
Rejected Rye	.7[illegible]
Tf. 2 C.W.	[illegible]
Tf. 3 C.W.	[illegible]
Tf. Rejected	.66
Rej. 2 C.W.	[illegible]
Rej. 3 C.W.	.7[illegible]
Rej. Rye	[illegible]
Rej. Rejected	[illegible]
Rej. X Ergot	.6[illegible]
Rej. X Ergot Rej. X Other Grains	[illegible]
Tf. Rej. 2 C.W.	[illegible]
Tf. Rej. 3 C.W.	[illegible]
Tf. Rej. Rye	[illegible]
Tf. Rej. Sprouted	[illegible]
Tf. Rej. X Ergot	[illegible]
Tf. Rej. X Ergot Rej. X Other Grains	[illegible]
Rye and Wheat	.6[illegible]
Rye Wheat and Oats	.6[illegible]
Rye [illegible] and Oats	.6[illegible]
Rye Wheat and W[illegible]	.6[illegible]
Rye and [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] and Oats	[illegible]
Rye [illegible] and Wheat	[illegible]
Rye and W[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye W[illegible] Oats	.5[illegible]
Rye Oats and W[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye [illegible] and W[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Wheat W[illegible] and Oats	[illegible]
Rye and Ergot	[illegible]
Rye Wheat X Ergot	.5[illegible]
Rye Wheat and Ergot	.5[illegible]
Rye and Ragweed	[illegible]

Discount Under Straight Grades

Heated Rye	40 under
Sprouted Rye	04 under
Tough Rye	04 under
Damp Rye	6 under
Rej. X Heated	8 under
Rej. X Ergot	10 under

BARLEY

No. 3 C.W. Six Row Bly	.6[illegible]
No. 3 C.W. [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Ex. C.W. [illegible] Bly	[illegible]
No. 3 C.W. Two Row Bly	.60
No. 2 C.W. Two Row Bly	.5[illegible]
No. 3 Ex. C.W. Two Row Bly	[illegible]
No. 3 C.W. Trebi Bly	[illegible]
No. 2 C.W. Trebi Bly	.5[illegible]
No. 3 Ex. C.W. Trebi Bly	[illegible]
No. 3 C.W. Barley	.50
No. 4 C.W. Barley	.4[illegible]
No. 5 C.W. Barley	[illegible]
No. 6 C.W. Barley	.3[illegible]
[illegible] Barley	[illegible]
Barley and Wheat	.37
Barley Oats and Wht	[illegible]
Barley [illegible] and Wht	[illegible]
Barley [illegible]	[illegible]
Bly W[illegible] and W[illegible]	[illegible]
Bly [illegible] W[illegible]	[illegible]
Bly [illegible] and W[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley Screenings	.3[illegible]

Discount Under Straight Grades

Tough Barley	04 under
Damp Barley	09 under
Heated Barley	[illegible] under
X Fire Bly	[illegible] under
Sprouted Barley	[illegible] under
Musty Barley	[illegible] under

FLAX

1 N.W. Flax	[illegible]
2 C.W. Flax	[illegible]
3 C.W. Flax	[illegible]
Rej. Flax	[illegible]
Tf. 1 N.W. Flax	[illegible]
Tf. 2 C.W. Flax	[illegible]
Tf. 3 C.W. Flax	[illegible]
Tf. Rej. Flax	[illegible]
Flax and False Flax	[illegible]
Flax and Broken Wht	[illegible]
Flax and Broken Flax	[illegible]

Discount Under Straight Grades

Tough Flax	15 under
Rej. Flax	20 under
Flax X Hd	25 under
Damp Flax	25 under

OFFICIAL NEWS from the DAIRY and POULTRY POOLS

To Poultry Producers

[illegible]

Policy of the Alberta Poultry Pool

[illegible]

The Method of Organization and Operation of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

[illegible]

An Interview with the Board of Directors

[illegible]

Interests of the United Farm Women

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

[illegible]

HANDICRAFT GUILD

[illegible]

SALE OF WORK AND DANCE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS SAKE

ROYAL CASTILE SOAP

[illegible]

IN A LONG BAR CARTON

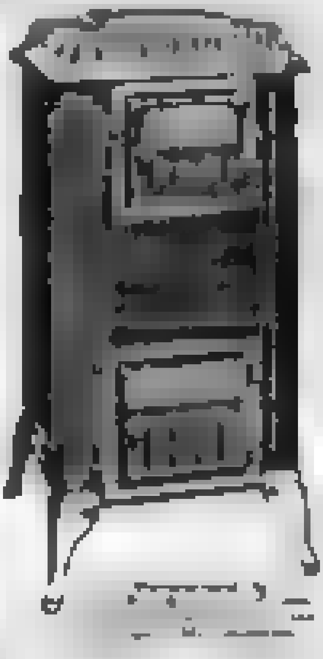
[illegible]

FOR TOILET & BATH

[illegible]

COCO-PUMICE HAND SOAP [illegible] 10c

[illegible]



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No Setting Up. Just Take It Off the Crate. No Basement Required.

[illegible]

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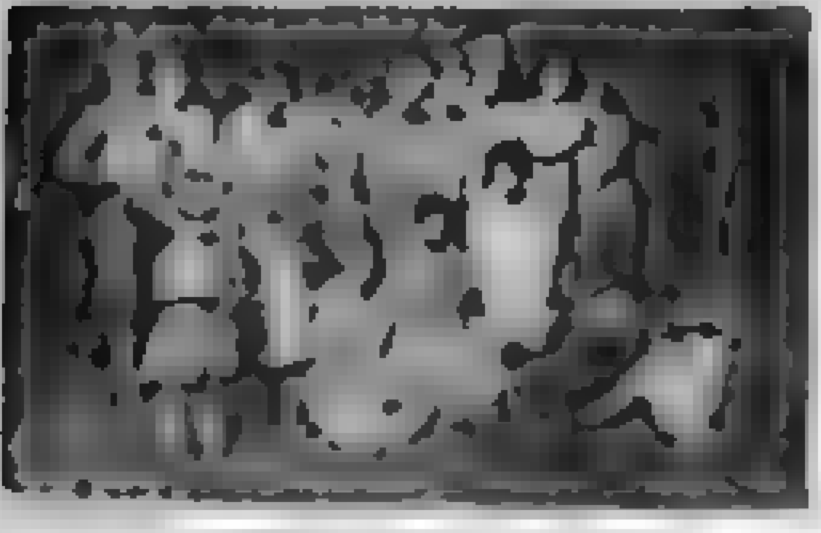
[illegible]

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

[illegible] U. F. W. A. Local



and [illegible]
dirty [illegible]
Rau [illegible]
Johns [illegible]

home [illegible]
[illegible] We [illegible]
can our [illegible]
our [illegible]

U.F.W. [illegible]
of Mi [illegible]

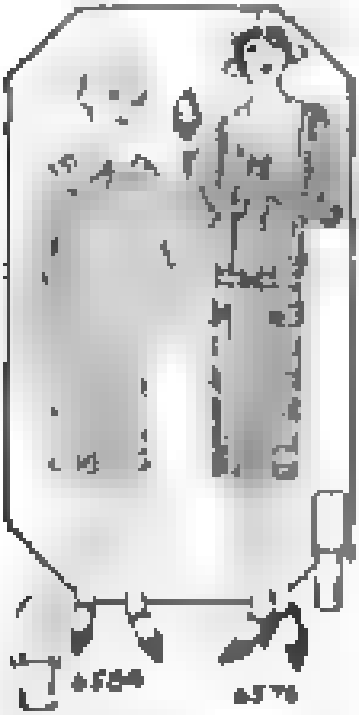
present at Aug [illegible]
with dish was gi [illegible]
and [illegible]

International Action Urged by Convention

garden. There is no doubt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

[illegible]



6584. [illegible] Dress

[illegible] required. [illegible]

6578. Misses' Dress

[illegible]

Lady—You should use better grammar [illegible]

Tramp—[illegible]

Seasonable Recipes

By [illegible]

Beet and Cabbage Salad.—[illegible] well and cover with [illegible] vinegar.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—[illegible] Serve on lettuce leaves.

Carrot Jam.—[illegible] jars and seal when cool.

Fruit Sandwiches.—[illegible] whole wheat bread.

HOUSEHOLD PESTS

"Household Insects and Their Control" [illegible] King's Printer, Ottawa.

MISS MacPHAIL FOR GENEVA

(Canadian [illegible])

The appointment of Agnes MacPhail as alternate delegate to the [illegible] with the work of the League of Nations.

While Miss MacPhail will not have [illegible]

SPRUCE BEST FOR RAYON

The spruce of Northern Canada is considered the most desirable as material for the manufacture of rayon by the viscose process. Cellulose in the form of sulphite pulp [illegible] all parts of the world for the manufacture of artificial silk.

Make Your Own Soap
and
Save Money
Full Directions with each can
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Be Sure You Get The Genuine
GILLETT'S FLAKE LYE

To Get the Most
Money for Your
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WHEN IN EDMONTON
MAKE
The Corona
Hotel
YOUR HEADQUARTERS
Rooms that Are Reasonable

[illegible]

CANCER
[illegible]

[illegible]

U. F. A. Junior Activities

[illegible]

A Letter from [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued from page [illegible])

short [illegible] but he realizes one of the major causes of [illegible]

A Grand Educator

[illegible]

or something like [illegible]

Yours truly,

[illegible]

[illegible], Alta.

IDEALS OF EQUITY

Editor, The U.F.A.:

What is meant by the word Equity as used in the U.F.A. [illegible]

The other terms [illegible] and Equality are often [illegible] [illegible] The purpose of this article is to describe the different ideas of ideals of Equity [illegible] also agree with the ideal of [illegible] fairness.

[illegible]

A Farm of Your Own

MOST of the prosperous farmers of today began by working for some one else.

Spurred on by the desire to own their own farm, they put their money in the bank month by month, and season by season, until they could pay for land of their own.

If you, too, are working for another man and want a farm of your own, your course is clear—put your money in the bank.

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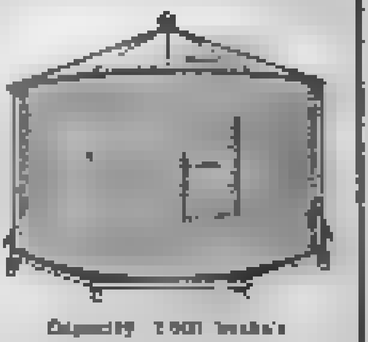
Plenty of storage space makes you independent. You can thresh into the granary. Clean your grain before you sell it. Haul it to market when it suits you.

The WESTEEL Portable Corrugated Steel Granary

provides safe storage at low cost. Constructed of best quality heavy gauge steel. Fire, lightning and storm proof. Easy to erect and will NOT blow away.



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Diameter, 14 feet 8 inches
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Calgary Edmonton Regina Saskatoon Vancouver Victoria

[illegible]

An International Bank Which Will Be Beyond Public Control

[illegible]

[illegible] will exercise a vital influence on the [illegible] exchanges. It will furnish the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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LOW RATES - LARGE, FAST SHIPS

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SPECIAL TRAINS AND THROUGH CARS DIRECT TO SHIPS SIDE

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[illegible]

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Phone [illegible]

[illegible] EIGHTH AVENUE E [illegible] CALGARY ALTA

[illegible] to your advantage to ship [illegible]

EGGS & POULTRY

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Lame Horses!

[illegible]

ABSORBINE

[illegible]

YOUR

[illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE

[illegible]

NOTICE

to

THRESHERMEN

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Public Will Ask About Beauharnois

[illegible]

[illegible] ability at Otta-[illegible]

[illegible]

Canadi[illegible] heretofore [illegible]

[illegible]

Public Ownership of Power Vital to Democracy

[illegible]

The Citizen's editorial follows:

DEMOCRACY'S SURVIVAL

"The Gloomy Dean Inge of England," says Dr. E. A. Steiner, of Grinnell College, "gives our democracy a hundred years more to live, but I give it only fifty unless a miracle happens and our politicians are converted. Its downfall will come because the masses will cease to trust their elected leaders, and as soon as confidence is lost, the jig is up."

Dr. Steiner may be right; but he has placed the cart before the horse. It is not the politician who needs to be converted. It is the people themselves and particularly college professors who need to be converted, who in turn could easily convert the politician. The people have it within their power to derive all the benefits, for example, from all natural resources, such as water powers, which today play such havoc with the morals of politicians. They can do it almost whenever they want to.

Why, then, don't they? Simply because they are confused and misled by the teachings of those who dogmatically defend the present economic system which permits the few to get the benefits of exploitation of a country's water powers and other natural resources.

If democracy crumbles within fifty years as Dr. Steiner predicts, it will be due, not so much to the dishonesty of politicians as to the hypocrisy of certain of Dr. Steiner's professional associates—educators who prepare books and pamphlets for distribution in the schools and colleges purporting to show in face of overwhelming proof to the contrary that such public enterprises as the Ontario Hydro-Electric System are a flat failure and could never be anything else. It is such educators as these in the United States and in Canada who are keeping both the people and the politicians from thinking straight and acting intelligently in the interest of democracy.

Dr. Steiner speaks of "our democracy" as though we had reached that goal. As a matter of fact democracy has not yet been attained. It is in the making. It is in the making because it is an affair of economics and not of politics. The responsibility for making democracy a reality and not an ear-soothing phrase rests with the educators much more than with the politicians who are just about as much in the dark as the rest of us.

NINE YEARS' GROWTH

(Continued from page 3)

keenly felt, especially by the manager, W. C. McKenzie, with whom he was in constant and close association. J. E. Evanson, of Taber, has been elected in place and is proving an able successor.

The other officers of the Association are J. W. Anderson, of Barnwell, vice-president; H. P. Ober, of Lethbridge, second vice-president; Emery Barrus, of Spring Coulee, secretary-treasurer; J. McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, being added to these to constitute an executive board.

Must Go On

In a final word to the members, the directors, after expressing their confidence in the future of the Association, say: "We must continue to co-operate and go on. We cannot turn back. Co-operation to be any good must be permanent and cannot be a one man organization. It must be a union of persons more than of capital."

The agriculturists of the entire West, perhaps of other countries also, cannot but be interested in this mixed commodity Pool which has such a record of success in Southern Alberta.

When Choosing a Bank

The solidity and long experience of this Bank strongly invite consideration. On the personal side—our managers will be found to take a friendly interest in their customers, glad to talk over their problems and to be helpful in any business or personal matter.

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ESTABLISHED 1832
Capital $10,000,000 Reserve $20,000,000
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EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

which are today endeavoring to obtain a stranglehold upon public resources in hydro-electric power not only in Eastern Canada, but throughout the Dominion and throughout the continent. But the fact that such a deal has been made by Mr. Jones, who was the president of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, suggests to the *Financial Post* an indiscretion. It places weapons in the hands of those who are so bold as to declare that the alienation of Canada's resources to private interests is likely to prove a costly business to the great masses of the people of the Dominion in years to come. Mr. Jones's action has occasioned alarm. As well it might! This deal alone may do much to open the eyes of the public to the folly of alienation, and to strengthen the public ownership forces throughout the Dominion. Mr. Jones's methods are clumsy. They reveal too much. They may rouse the lethargic, slow thinking, slow moving public to action. Therein the danger lies.

To what was the high cost of Mr. Jones's services due? He did nothing, "so far as the public knows," except to secure this valuable franchise. But he was paid $3,500,000 for his interest because the purchaser was confident that he could reimburse himself from the earnings of the company in future and obtain a handsome profit on his investment in addition. And where will those earnings come from? Naturally, let it be repeated, out of the pockets of the consumers of power. Power will be sold at a price to pay Mr. Jones' $3,500,000, as well as dividends on the money actually sunk in the plant, which the promoters expect to be handsome.

The case of the Beauharnois deal is an object lesson which will not fail to strengthen the determination of Albertans that the power resources of this Province shall be brought under public control as rapidly as possible. No public enterprise ever needs to burden itself with financial rewards to promoters. Those who devote themselves to the cause of public ownership, as the late Sir Adam Beck did in Ontario, don't expect to be paid handsomely for what they regard as a public duty, or if they do, their expectations will not be fulfilled. Beck, instead of using his exceptional ability to enrich himself, out of the public domain, as according to the current codes he would have been justified in doing had he sold his brains to private interests, was content to direct the Ontario Hydro-electric enterprise for a salary probably not a third as large as the salary he could have commanded in private service, to say nothing of the opportunities for large rewards for special services which he might have earned by using "the influence of his record and undoubted ability at Ottawa."

In the case referred to by the *Financial Post* the response of the public will not, we think, be destructive. If this and similar incidents should steel the will to action of those who realize that public ownership of our power resources is desirable in the interests of this and future generations of Canadians, the outcome will be entirely satisfactory, and may lead to development of policies eminently constructive in the best sense of that term.

* * *

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

It is a paradox of some significance that public officials and others who proclaim most stridently their reverence for British institutions are often in practice contemptuous of the traditions of freedom of speech and assembly, just as in the United States so-called hundred per cent Americans are frequently contemptuous of the rights which their own written constitution legally conferred on their fellows.

The police of the city of Toronto are today seeking to deny to a small group of radicals the right to hold public meetings of any kind in any hall, in the street or in the parks. Apparently neither Federal nor Provincial legislation nor any city bylaw can be invoked in enforcement of this arbitrary action, but that is of no consequence. We gather from the columns of the Toronto newspapers that the police commission believe their *fiat* should override the law.

In pursuance of the determined policy, the police have resorted to methods of repression which differ in no obvious respects from those which it is customary to associate with the semi-barbarous states of the world.

Recently, without waiting for a prohibited meeting to begin, platoons of police on foot, on horseback, and on motor cycles, using batons, fists and boots and whips freely, launched a general attack on all persons who happened to be in Queen's Park, even though, according to the press, very few were actually associated with the radicals who had planned the free speech demonstration and many were merely passing through the park and had not the least conception of what the police action was about.

The Toronto papers carried stories of police brutality which lack of space prevents our citing here. Citizens who were beaten severely by the police are suing in the courts. A partially disabled ex-soldier, who was not even a sympathizer with the would-be demonstration, was attacked and his jaw broken, but that was only one case of many in which the police caused serious bodily injury to by-standers. The *Toronto Star* supported its condemnation of police by photographs taken in the park.

Police methods such as these are intolerable and it behooves every body of Canadians who have accepted the best of the British traditions or who wish to see even ordinary decencies observed by those who are entrusted with power in behalf of the community, to use such possibly limited influence as may be theirs to safeguard the rights even of the smallest and least popular minorities.

"The humble questioner of definitions is nearer to revolution than the shouter of phrases."—Waldo Frank.

WAR REPORTS FROM CHINA

(Ottawa Citizen)

So much propaganda is sent out from undisclosed sources in the Far East, reports of severe fighting between Soviet and Chinese forces need to be read with reserve. The situation on the Manchurian front is evidently bad. It is quite probable that behind the scenes there are rival interests fighting to gain possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is one of the "glittering prizes for sharp swords." Money may be available from sources far remote from Harbin or Nanking to finance the preliminary acts that lead to war.

In more than one report in recent weeks the earmarks of propaganda have been perceptible. Some were obviously in accordance with the rules of the game as practised fifteen years ago under more respectable auspices. Stories have been sent out of dreadful atrocities perpetrated by one side or the other in the border country between Manchuria and Siberia.

Far more sinister, however, are some indications of the activities of ex-Czarist soldiers. Reports tell of support being given to China by this so-called White Russian element. Nothing is more certain than that such support would be more of an embarrassment than an aid to the Chinese.

Whatever is left of the disbanded Czarist soldiery, mainly ex-officer adventurers, they have nothing to contribute to the welfare of China. Until the Chinese Nationalist movement established itself as the governing power in China, the White Russian element fought against it in the service of the Chinese war lords in the north. They know no other occupation but fighting, nor do they desire any other. For them, war between China and Soviet Russia would open up new opportunities for employment. Behind the professional fighting there is the sentiment of the exiles—some with means to dream away the hours at Monte Carlo and similar resorts, others dreaming of the day when the return of Czardom will restore them to wealth and luxury.

MISREPRESENTING IMPLEMENTS

Owlseye U.F.A. Local at their last meeting passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, we believe that a certain threshing machine company is making a practice of rebuilding or reconditioning old model used tractors and then selling them, representing them to be the latest models, charging the same price as for new machines, thereby causing farmers much trouble in loss of money and time;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Provincial Government be asked to enact a law prohibiting any machine company from repainting, reconditioning or remodeling any old model machine of any kind whatsoever and afterwards selling it, claiming it to be their latest model, new and unused; also requiring all machine companies to register with the Department of Agriculture every tractor, thresher and combine sold within the Province, registration to be by model, year and serial number, and a copy of the registration to be sent by the Department to the purchaser of such machines."

NOT UP TO HIS JOB

Laura—Why do Eileen's people object to her future husband?

Vera—Well, there are seven in the family, and he's only got a two-seater.—*The Auto Car.*

MISCELLANEOUS

DANCING SCHOOL—WHEN VISITING EDMONTON, learn to dance in Three Days or no charge. Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sullivan's Academy of Dancing, La Fleche Building, 102nd St., Edmonton.

USED MAYTAG ALUMINUM WASHER WITH Engine. Guaranteed Perfect. $[illegible]. Maytag Co., Calgary.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—QUALITY. SIZE. WE ship "Allow Inspection." Fernie Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE—CORRIGAN & Marchiak, Wardner, B.C.

LUMBER—BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILL AND get the best at the lowest possible price. R. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD — WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

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5 cents per word.

MACHINERY

THE MID-WEST CREAM COOLER—WILL REmove animal heat from cream, while separating, 100 per cent efficient. Quickly pays for itself in extra cream price. Make more money. See Mr. [illegible], [illegible] Creamery, or have your creamery order for you. Mid-West Motor Supply Mfgrs., [illegible], Minn.

ONE 10 INCH, TWO PAIR ROLL, GRAIN ROLLER and Crusher. Capacity 1500 lbs. per hour up. $150.00. Anderson Grain & Feed Company Ltd., opposite City Hall, Market.

FARM LANDS

VAUXHALL IRRIGATED LANDS—A progressive District that does not fear drought conditions. A well irrigated farm always produces a crop. Vauxhall farmers are now harvesting their biggest crop. Buy now so you will have a crop in 1930. Apply: Canada Land & Irrigation Co. Ltd., Medicine Hat, Alberta.

FOR SALE, ON ARROW LAKES, 20 ACRE RANCH —10 acres cleared; 8 acres fruit, chiefly apples, pears, plums, cherries, black and red currants, crops. House and barn, good location on highway and lake front. Quarter mile to school. Cash deal. For particulars, apply George Hill, Carrolls Landing, Burton, B.C.

RAW AND IMPROVED LANDS AT PRICES AND down payments to suit every purse. Never a crop failure. Apply William R. Simpson, Canadian Pacific Railway Land Agent, [illegible], Alberta.

FUR FARMING

MINKS—QUEBEC STOCK, 1929 YOUNG; FROM bunches of five, seven and nine. V. J. Simpson, Delia, Alberta.

CHINCHILLA DOES BRED TO REGISTERED buck, $5 each. Pedigrees free. Bruce W. [illegible], St. Albert, Alta.

REMNANTS

5 LB. LARGE GINGHAM QUILT PATCHES, 75c; 4 lbs., $2. 1 lb. Gingham Remnants, 50c; 3 lbs. $1. 2 lbs. Velvet, Cretonne or Silk pieces, $2.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

LIVESTOCK

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS [illegible] BREEDing. Ross Martin, Gem, Alberta.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, TERRY FOSTERly De Kol, 22 months old. Write for particulars. A. Josephs, Hardisty, Alta.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. FRANK HALLborn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

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THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This Department of Agriculture carries on work along many lines in connection with the Agricultural Development of Canada. There are in the Department Eight Branches whose activities extend from one end of the Dominion to the other. These Branches and their Chiefs are as follows:

Dominion Experimental Farms Branch,
Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director,
Central Experimental Farm.

Health of Animals Branch,
Dr. George Hilton, Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa.

Fruit Branch,
George E. McIntosh, Commissioner,
Ottawa.

Live Stock Branch,
H. S. Arkell, Commissioner,
Ottawa.

Seed Branch,
George H. Clark, Commissioner,
Ottawa.

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch,
Dr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner,
Ottawa.

Entomological Branch,
Arthur Gibson, Dominion
Entomologist, Ottawa.

Publications Branch,
J. B. Spencer, Director,
Ottawa.

Something New
in Vegetable Grading

New regulations under the Root Vegetables Act (Fruit Branch) provide:

Revised designations and some changes in grading requirements for potatoes and onions; potatoes will grade Canada No. 1, Canada No. 2, Canada No. 3 and Canada Fancy; onions will grade Canada No. 1, Canada No. 2, Canada No. 3 and Ungraded.

Table turnips or Rutabagas will grade Canada No. 1 small, Canada No. 1 medium and Canada No. 1 large.

Celery will grade Canada No. 1 and Canada No. 2; also standards are established for crates or a range of suitable sizes.

Write to:

Director of Publicity, Department of Agriculture,
Daly Building, Ottawa, Canada,
for latest list of publications available for free distribution.

Beef Grading Coming

What it will mean to Producers of Good Cattle and to Lovers of Good Beef

As a result of the undertakings of a Beef Grading Service, the Canadian consumer will, this year for the first time, be able to purchase beef which will carry on every important cut a stamp or indication of its probable eating quality.

Only the two qualities of beef will be branded. It will be sold under two grades, "Choice" and "Good". The top grade, "Choice", will always be designated by a Red Band, and the next best grade, "Good", by a Blue Band.

Domestic demand focussed on quality beef should result in more attractive price levels for cattle of good quality, light weight and smooth finish.

The light-weight carcass, the product of cattle weighing not over 1,050 lbs., finds the most ready sale in the Canadian trade.

Growing of Certified Seed Potatoes
is a Profitable Undertaking

By the use of certified seed, the average yield of potatoes may be increased from 100 to 200 bushels per acre over the ordinary seed potato, while the quality of the crop is also manifestly superior.

Growers of certified seed must have their fields and crops inspected by officers of the Division of Botany, Experimental Farms Branch. For information apply to the Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Some Changes in Egg Grading
Regulations Now in Effect

Amendments to the egg regulations have recently been made. These provide greater assurance of graded returns to producers.

Egg Grading in Canada has done much to help the poultry industry in this country. Farmers should do all they can to help in its enforcement.

Honourable W. R. Motherwell,
Minister of Agriculture.

OTTAWA

J. H. Grisdale,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture. 14.

"TEXACO"

A sign to look for—

What it means to motorists of Canada

Every resource of modern refining science stands behind each TEXACO Red Star with the Green T you see on the highway.

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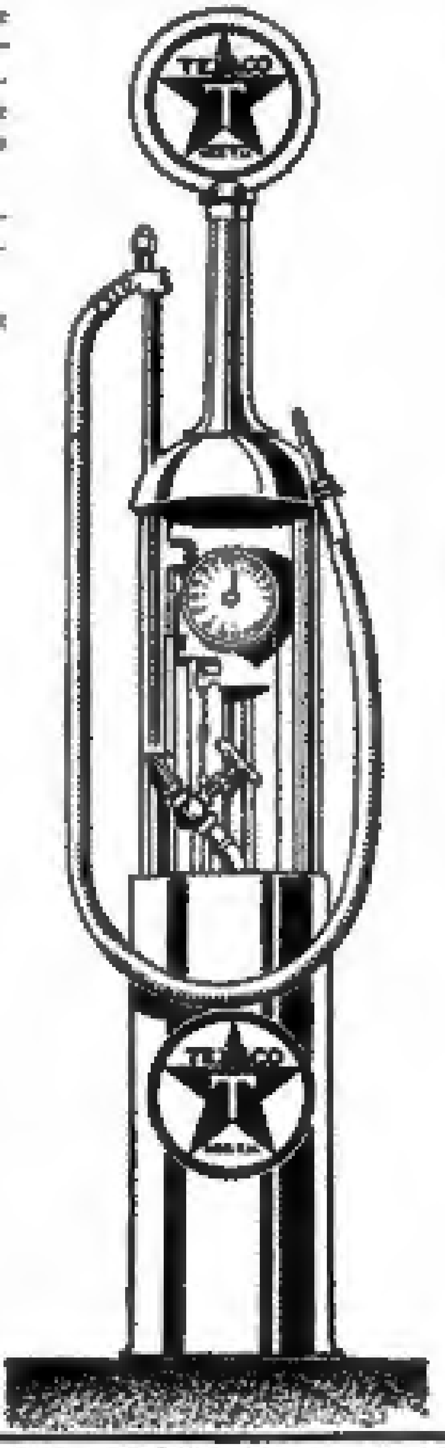
When you stop at these TEXACO signs you are enlisting the services of this immense scientific, manufacturing and distributing industry.

In doing so you are assuring yourself of the lowest cost and the greatest satisfaction in motoring.



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The NEW *and* BETTER TEXACO GASOLINE

The perfect performance given by the new and better TEXACO Gasoline would justify a "premium" price.

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